

known evidence indicates that, if there ever was any large body of water near the upper end of the Ottawa arm of the Champlain Sea, it was a glacial lake, and not a southern extension of Hudson Bay. Thus the presence of a series of halophytes in the James Bay area has to be explained either by a migration around the Labrador Peninsula, as seems to be the case for some of the species concerned, or else one has to accept the possibility of a migration via the shores of large bodies of fresh water in the manner outlined above. The species concerned do not seem to be essentially antipathetic to the presence of fresh water.

WHAT IS *HYPERICUM PROLIFICUM*?

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IN *RHODORA* 42: 9–10. 1940, before I really understood the method by which Linnaeus had treated his species, and when designating a type sheet seemed somewhat mandatory, I selected from among the five specimens representing *H. prolificum* in the Linnaean Herbarium, the sheet no. 20, which consisted of flowering branches with mostly linear leaves. A photograph of this material is provided by Fernald & Schubert in *RHODORA* 50: 167. 1948. Linnaeus appended to his bibliographic treatment, among other descriptive notes, the words, "*Folia saepius revoluta, unde angusta Rosmarini*" (the leaves more often revolute, whence the narrow ones resemble those of rosemary). The other four sheets have broader-leaved specimens conforming in general to the ordinary accepted idea of *H. prolificum*. Therefore I considered sheet no. 20 as representing aberrant or unusual material of *H. prolificum*, and noted that Linnaeus had realized the underlying situation in his differentia "lineari-lanceolati" in the polynomial specific name, and in the similar annotation at the bottom of sheet no. 20.

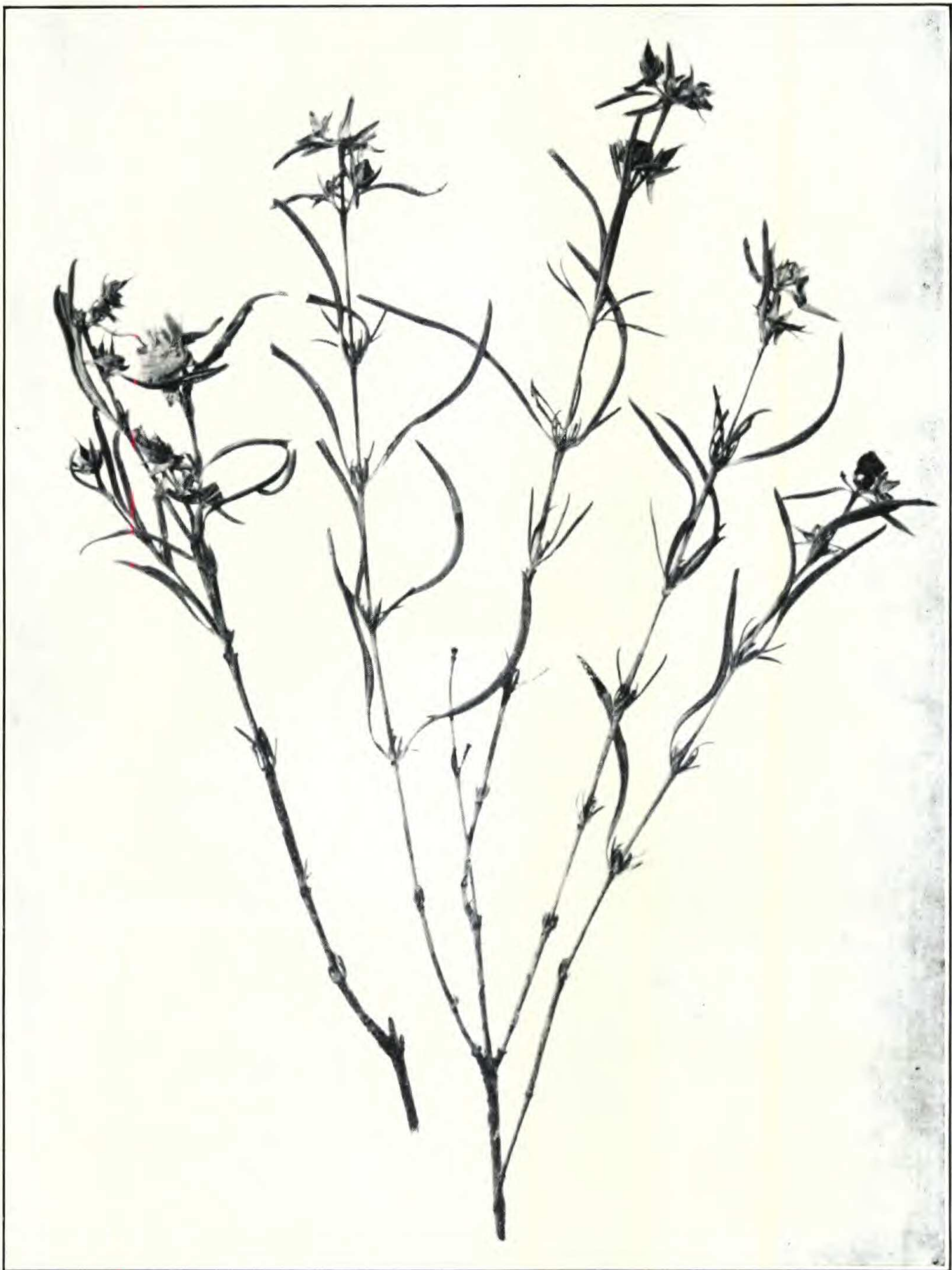
But Fernald & Schubert (loc. cit.) felt that the cited sheet no. 20 is specifically distinct from the remainder of the material, since (p. 168), "In the vast amount of herbarium material available, we have not been able to find anything which can be identified unquestionably with the Linnean sheet no. 20." I, on the contrary, remain of the opinion that sheet no. 20 represents

merely an aberrant condition, perhaps ecological, of the generally accepted *H. prolificum*. A similar collection with many inrolled leaves was made by *Mattoon* at Long Pond, 1 mi. south of Dead Run, Wayne County, Illinois, on September 6, 1919 (specimen in herb. Arnold Arboretum) and in August 1951, I found the same type of plant abundant on open limestone along highway 19 east of Dickensonville, Russell County, southwestern Virginia (see illustration).

It is possible, but highly improbable, that this remote locality could have been the source of the Linnaean material described in 1767. The first journey to Cumberland Gap (so named by Dr. Thomas Walker's party in 1749) was by way of Sneedsville in northern Tennessee (cf. L. P. Summers, *History of Southwest Virginia*, 1903, p. 50). The area to the north was explored later, and the Clinch River remained as the bastion against Indian attacks. By 1774 a series of forts had been built along the east bank of the Clinch in southwestern Virginia. One of these was at Elk Gardens, 6 miles east of Lebanon on the north fork of Cedar Creek, not very far from the locality where I obtained the *Hypericum*. This fort occupied an eminence in the open cedar glade country, which extends for miles in a north to south direction.

When Spach's account of *Myriandra prolificum* (*Hist. Nat. Veg.* 5: 440. 1880) is carefully examined, it appears that he made about the same analysis of the situation that Linnaeus did, i. e. he included plants with leaves ranging from lanceolate to linear or linear-spatulate. The spatulate extreme was treated as *Myriandra spathulata*, based on "*Hypericum prolificum* Leconte!" from material collected in southern United States in the Paris Herbarium. Illustrations by Watson, *Dendr. Britt.* pl. 88, and of *H. foliosum* Jacq., *Hort. Schoenbrunn.* pl. 299, both of which were included by Spach under *M. prolificum*, are of broader-leaved plants (incidentally, I believe the writing on no. 22 in the Linnaean Herbarium is "canariense" rather than "canadense," as I stated in my previous paper).

A number of additional names were set up under *Myriandra* by Spach, those revolving about *Hypericum aspalathoides* and *H. fasciculatum* being specially interesting in this connection. *H. aspalathoides* Elliott (excluding the description) received the



Hypericum prolificum. Specimen from Russell County, Virginia (H. K. Svenson no. 13,000, August 16, 1951) (Gray Herbarium).